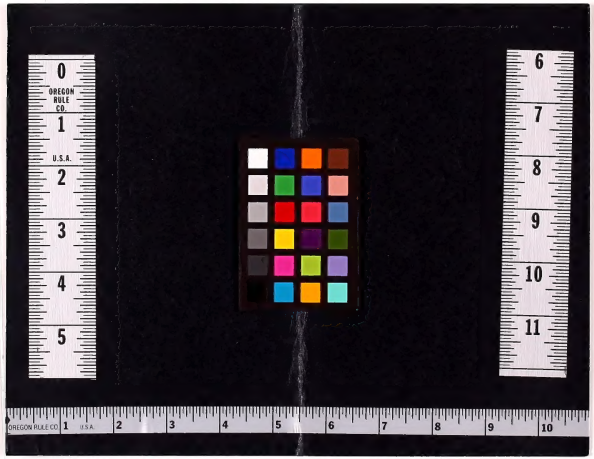
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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9435. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Reception of the President in Camp.

SPLENDID MILITARY REVIEW BY MOONLIGHT.

Honest "Old Abe" Spends a Night Among the Troops.

The Well Fought Battles to be Inscribed on the Regimental Colors.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1862.

No intelligence has been received from the Army of the Potomac for several days past, further than that it is improving in strength and efficiency.

The Naugatuck left this morning for New York.

Our Army Correspondence.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 7, 1862.

The Advantage of the Change of the Base of Operations—The Troops Well Supplied—They Are Again Ready to Fight—Lieutenant Colonel Childs, of Michigan—Colonel Stryker—General Griffin—Music Hath Charms, &c.

Everything is going on swimmingly since the change in our base of operations. Shiploads of supplies daily come to our wharf, and there is abundance of fresh beef, so that the troops now are well and abundantly cared for in the provisional way. And our brave boys stood in need of the change. For a week many suffered severely from inadequacy of the rations dealt out, only two boxes of hard crackers being given out to a company, and those only serving as a week's supply. The exigencies of the recent march and battles were the compulsory cause. I have not heard a murmur uttered in consequence.

Our troops, now that they have had two or three days respite, feel all ready to resume fighting at a moment's notice. They have tested the mettle of the enemy, and ...

...

HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, July 8, 1862.

A Great Man Among Us—A Moment's ... Enthusiasm Among the Troops—The Hotel ... the James River—Their Fate—The Effect of the President's Visit—General Sykes' Division—The Heat of the Weather, &c.

Our division, like the other divisions of the Potomac Army, had an opportunity last ... power of jubilant expression ... fullest extent. Loud and far ... clear shouts. The occasion was the ... long drawn up lines of ... President ... McClellan and staff. ...

...

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

...

... continue long, as a sufficient number of gunboats will be sent up to sweep the entire length of the infested grounds. The Nelly Baker, the mail boat, went through quite a shower of their iron hail day before yesterday. Fortunately no one was hurt. The rebels fire a dozen rounds or so and then "skedaddle" into a place of retreat and watch for another chance. Last evening the hospital boat John Brooks, with wounded on board, came down under convoy of a gunboat. In fact all of the transports will be convoyed hereafter by gunboats.

To-day the weather is intensely hot, at ten A. M. the thermometer standing at ninety-four degrees in the shade. There are several cases of *coup de soleil*, one of which has proved fatal.

Mr. Lincoln had not returned up to noon, and his movements are so quiet we fail to find out much; and just at this time it is no more than just to say to the public that whatever he may be doing he is working for the best interests of the country at large.

Since writing the above the President arrived here in the Ariel, from Harrison's landing, which point he left at ten o'clock this forenoon. He comes down in excellent spirits, having greatly enjoyed the enthusiastic reception which the brave spirits of the Army of the Potomac gave him, as, accompanied by Little Mac, he rode through their lines. He was of course much pleased at the fine appearance of the army, and its well preserved morale, after its late brilliant and bloody strategic movement. While at Harrison's Point he visited the Galena, Monitor and Maratanza, and appeared as jovial and genial as possible.

Upon reaching here Mr. Lincoln dined with Gen. Burnside, upon the Alice Price. Gen. Dix and several other distinguished military and naval officers were of the party. After dinner the President and party went aboard the Ariel, and visited the British sloop-of-war Jason, lying in the roads. He was received with the customary salute of seventeen guns, the national ensign being hoisted at the main while the salute was given. The fort returned the salute, gun for gun.

Mr. Lincoln will probably return to Washington to-night, and the fruits of his most propitious visit will soon be apparent.

The enemy will not be allowed to spend the summer in peace, you may rest assured; and if Union guns do not yet thunder under the very walls of Richmond in a short time we shall all be mistaken.

Why the Seven Days' Contests were Victories.

[From the Washington Star, July 8.]

Newspapers having mentioned already that General Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, and also General Marcy, chief of General McClellan's staff, have recently been here, we may no longer refrain from noticing the fact, more especially as it enables us to state that they concur in the belief that the seven days' battles were a succession of substantial Union victories, inasmuch as they resulted—

1st. In the successful achievement of the purpose of McClellan, viz:—so to change his base as to secure the co-operation of the gunboats.

2d. In the defeat of the two ends aimed to be accomplished by the enemy, viz:—the prevention of McClellan's move for the James river bank, and securing our immense supplies at the White House.

3d. In the fact that the rebel loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and men otherwise put *hors du combat* was ...

... can, instantly almost.

5th. In the relative condition in which the battles left the sick and wounded of the two contending forces. Our wounded and sick all being admirably provided for, while theirs are dying like rotten sheep, through their entire lack of any and every description of hospital stores and supplies, and thus creating a state of things in and around Richmond appalling to the whole South.

We may add that the general officers named above unite in declaring that it is not true that the enemy captured a single one of McClellan's siege guns, or any munitions or stores to speak of. On the contrary, while they lost more field artillery than they took from us, they got nothing worth notice in the way of supplies of any description as an equivalent.

Reflecting men will see in these facts proof that our army has indeed substantial reasons for regarding, as they certainly do, the seven days' battles as a series of Union victories.

Promotion of Captain M. C. Green.

The regiment to which Captain Green, of New York, belongs was erroneously stated on a former occasion. Moses C. Green was previously a captain of the New York Engineers, known as the Fifteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel McL. Murphy, and not the Ninety-third, as stated by one of our correspondents.

Lieutenant Colonel Mooney, of the Tammany Regiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

No. 87 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK, July 9, 1862.

In the HERALD of the 6th instant the name of Lieutenant Colonel Mooney, of the Forty-second (Tammany) regiment, New York Volunteers, is among the list of those killed. Having received a letter this day from him, dated Gaines' Mill, Va., July 5, in which he informs me that he is well and is now discharging the duties of acting brigadier general, you will oblige the friends of Colonel Mooney by giving the same publicity to this that you did of his death. WM. MURRAY.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND SICK.

Additional Names of the Killed and Wounded of the Battles Before Richmond.

Sick and Wounded on Board the Steamer John Brooks.

OLD POINT COMFORT, July 9, 1862.

MEDICAL STAFF AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

...

... 105th Pennsylvania; Henry Ingham, 83d New York; Harrison Ingham, 83d New York; Levi Ennis, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles; Pat. Murphy, Co. C, 1st New York; Mordecai Lincoln, 55th Pennsylvania; James Jones, 7th New Jersey; Eli Crammer, 7th New Jersey; James Stearns, 5th Excelsior; Geo. Tonellery, 5th Excelsior; Wm. Pringle, 95th New York; E. Caster, 5th Excelsior; Lucilius Hall, 57th Pennsylvania; J. Eldridge, 7th Massachusetts; A. Adams, 6th N. J.; Peter W. Van Houghton, 6th N. J.; J. Bachs, 66th New York; M. Weinstein, 66th New York; Benj. F. Holmes, 6th New Jersey; Benj. Rhodes, 105th Pennsylvania; Philo Fatcher, 92d New York; Wm. Brinkle, 98th New York; William H. Johnson, 17th New York; Jas. H. Butcher, 7th New Jersey; F. Coody, 11th Maine; Moses F. Heard, 11th Maine; Wm. Pierce, 72d New York; Jas. Potter, 6th New York battery (Bramhall's); Charles Eberle, 57th Pennsylvania; James H. Bratton (drummer), 7th Pennsylvania reserve, dropsy.

WOUNDED.

W. Parker, Co. B, Berdan's sharpshooters, 1st regiment; Sergeant Martin Smith, Co. I, 67th Ohio; Jas. Loughrin, Co. G, 69th Pennsylvania; W. Pierce, Co. I, 3d Excelsior; Jas. Arnold, Co. D, 7th Michigan; Edward Denny, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts; Martin Barber, Co. A, 62d Pennsylvania; Corp. Bushman, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts; Jos. Fenn, Co. K, 3d New Jersey; Lawrence McGolgan, Co. I, 26th Pennsylvania; Henry A. Wroman, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts; Ephraim Drew, Co. E, 7th Maine; Julius Ferrenstein, Co. E, 7th New York; Frank Hage, Co. F, 7th New York; K. G. Campbell, Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania; J. Bedell, Co. D, 5th Vermont; ... Miller, Co. G, 57th Pennsylvania; ... Kingsland, Co. D, 5th Excelsior; M. Lincoln, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania; Chas. N. ..., Co. F, ... Pennsylvania.

Official Report of Killed and Wounded in General Griffin's Brigade, General Morell's Division, in All the Recent Engagements in Front of Richmond.

...

THE GREAT BATTLES.

Accounts from the Richmond Papers of the Seven Days Fighting on the Chickahominy.

The Rebels Acknowledge the Frightful Slaughter of their Troops.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE UNION SHELLS.

The Battles of Mechanicsville, Ellyson's Mills, Beaver Dam Creek and Gaines' Mills.

The Famous "Seventh Regiment" of New York "Cut to Pieces and Captured."

NAMES OF UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Fierceness of Tuesday's Battle, July 1,

&c., &c., &c.

The Enemy in Full Retreat—Storming of Mechanicsville—Capture of Ellyson's Mills—Battle of Beaver Dam Creek—The Fight at Gaines' Mills, &c.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, June 30.]

When Gen. A. P. Hill had steadily driven the enemy from Meadow Bridge, and had taken up the line of march towards Mechanicsville and the road, evening was far advanced, and it was supposed that a halt would take place. Gen. Ripley, however, with the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Georgia, and Second and Third North Carolina, made an attack upon the Yankee fortifications at Ellyson's Mills, to which the Forty-fourth Georgia and ...

Letter from Colonel Hamilton.

New York, July 8, 1862.

To the Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of the City of New York:—

Sir—In accordance with your eloquent appeal to the municipal councils of our metropolitan community, indicating the necessity of arousing public opinion to a prompt and energetic demonstration of united confidence in the patriotic exertions of the federal administration, I take the liberty to tender to the public authorities my best efforts to sustain the cause of our country, with the remark that the commission I held in the war with Great Britain was conferred on me through the official recommendation of your predecessors.

In the position I held in that eventful period ample opportunities were afforded me to become fully acquainted with our military requirements, and thus, judging by the past, and more especially by the present, I do not hesitate to declare that our preparations are entirely inadequate to encounter, with success, the prospects of the portentous future. In conformity with these views I made a communication to Washington, suggesting improvements, but which, from the multiplied responsibilities of the Department of War, has passed into oblivion.

The time having arrived admitting of no questionable policy, we must, therefore, come to the conclusion that unnecessary delay, through a spirit of procrastination, must prove fatal to the public cause; and I predict, if changes be not made in our defences and some general plan of operations be not perfected, with the first outset of foreign war, our enemy's fleet will be seen dominant in our harbor, effectually paralyzing the great and important, the vital, energies of the nation.

It is not possible to contemplate the political horizon without perceiving portentous clouds of the most ominous bearing, coming with such potency and approaching with such rapid strides that we have scarcely an opportunity for consultation, leaving, as our only alternative, the establishment of a power almost dictatorial to force into action every consistent, necessary requirement. There is a wide circuit of difficulties to be met, through whose radii the popular impulse must be felt, that we may be ready at any point to repel invasion.

The signs of the times give positive evidence that a serious crisis is in the course of dangerous culmination, and, while we look to our immediate necessities, we must not be unmindful of our responsibilities to the federal government, as the grand palladium of our great success. The cause is a Union cause, admitting of no sectional preferences; and, had the South properly appreciated the importance of this principle, there would have been no secession. A brief compromise of indiscretion would have afforded an opportunity for a better and an amicable understanding.

In any intercourse with European Powers we can have no explanations to make; in any attempt at intermeddling they became trespassers; we cannot temporize without compromising our honor, dignity and interest, and, with equal certainty, our cardinal interests and our permanent security. If the federal government stand unwaveringly on this bold and decided ground, public opinion will respond, with full faith, to any sacrifice, and, with magic impulse, the tented fields will be filled with millions of indomitable soldiery.

I have written to you in the true, patriotic feeling of our Revolutionary sires, under the dictation and in the spirit of the framers of our constitution, and in perfect respect for the high toned sentiments which governed the administration of Washington, avoiding warfare as an evil, but never sacrificing principle to preserve peace.

With much regard, I remain, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

To my mind there seems to be a necessity for the formation of committees less exclusive than those heretofore organized; the popular feeling of the people must be consulted; names always in use are apt to lose their potency, especially as their employment, on all occasions, appears to indicate the existence of a small circle of patriotism. A. H.

Ascension of the Great Balloon "Star Spangled Banner" from Boston Common—Peril of the Aeronauts, &c.

Boston, July 10, 1862.

About seven o'clock last evening Mr. King, accompanied by four other gentlemen, ascended from Boston Common in his great balloon "Star Spangled Banner." The balloon was blown seaward, and, descending at a rapid rate, the aeronauts were dragged through the air and water at a fearful rate. They were followed by the steamtug Huron and several sailboats. Finally a line was got to the Huron, and the five aeronauts were safely taken on board. The three inch cable which held the balloon to the steamer then parted, and the balloon shot upwards to the clouds.

Late Persecutions in East Tennessee—Letter from Parson Brownlow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

Sir—I have two letters of recent date, and from reliable sources, giving me news from East Tennessee, which I desire to place you in possession of, and, through you, the public generally.

The persecutions of the Union men continue, and really increase in severity. The property of all Union men in the federal States and army was being sold at auction, including furniture, stock, grain, agricultural implements, &c., no attention being paid to the necessities of their families. The Union citizens and soldiers, who are in the prisons of Salisbury, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, are dying rapidly, from the effects of tainted meat, rotten food and starvation. The rebel authorities seek to dispose of Union men in this way.

The whole country in East Tennessee is filled with guerilla bands, who are committing all sorts of depredations on Union people, and destroying their property. The Union men in the United States army, at Cumberland Gap, are breathing threatening and slaughter against the despoilers of their homes, the consumers of their substance, and the murderers of their parents and relatives, and nothing but the direct interference of Providence will prevent them from executing their threats. No military discipline will be sufficiently strong to prevent these men from the indiscriminate slaughter of those secession leaders and soldiers who have done all this mischief.

One of the letters before me is from a Union officer at Cumberland Gap, and is dated June 27. It gives this information:—"Duncan McCall is just over from Knox county, and reports eight thousand rebel troops at Knoxville, who were going to Atlanta, Georgia, by way of Maryville, distant only sixteen miles from Knoxville. The secesh citizens had their goods packed up and marked for Atlanta, and were themselves crossing the river at Knoxville. The rebels had arrested Montgomery Thornburg, Samuel Johnson, Esquire Galbraith, Oliver P. Temple, John Baxter and others, and sent them to Tuscaloosa. Thornburg and Temple were dead, and the remains of the former had been brought back. Others were lying at the point of death."

Colonel Thornburg was the Commonwealth's Attorney, and visited my bedside the night before I was started out of the bogus confederacy, upon a pass granted him by the commanding officer. When he took leave of me he held me by the hand, and, with tears in his eyes, made this remark:—"Brownlow, I am glad you are going out, and I hope you may arrive safe; but God only knows what will become of those of us who remain."

Colonel Temple was a good lawyer, in comfortable circumstances, and as noble a man as lived in Tennessee. He was a Bell-Everett elector for that district in the late election for President. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. He has been my friend through evil and good report.

Colonel Baxter is a wealthy lawyer, of fine talents, and a citizen of Knoxville. He has been my friend for years, and I sympathize with his wife and ten interesting children. Certainly nothing short of an old-fashioned orthodox hell will suit as a place of confinement for the persecutors of these Union men. W. G. BROWNLOW.

July 9, 1862.

City Intelligence.

The Fort Rifles.—Captain E. F. Lloyd has opened a recruiting office for the above command at No. 1 Broadway, near Bowling Green, where he is making rapid progress in the way of enlisting. The company when full will be attached to one of the new regiments now organizing in this city.

St. John's College, Fordham—Correction.—In our report of the annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, published in yesterday's edition, a curious typographical error occurred. In giving a list of premiums of the three courses for the year, the word "graduates" was substituted through mistake for that of "premiums." Mistakes will happen in the best regulated families.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday found floating in the East river, on the Brooklyn shore. The body was taken to the foot of Jackson street, and the Coroner notified.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Liverpool via Queenstown—Steamship Kangaroo—[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Liverpool—Steamer Arabia, from Boston—[illegible]

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

GOVERNMENT TO BE SUPPORTED AND THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED—A GREAT PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD, ETC.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon at one o'clock—Jonathan Sturgis, Esq., in the chair—to hear the report from the special committee of thirteen, called the Committee on National Affairs, appointed at the last regular monthly meeting to confer with other committees of a similar character—namely, the Mayor's Office Committee, the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee, the Chamber of Commerce Committee and the Union Defence Committee.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., in the absence of Mayor Opdyke, chairman of the special committee of thirteen, reported that the action resolved upon by the five joint committees was to recommend, first, the holding a Union meeting; second, to draft a series of resolutions, and third, to prepare an address to the people of the United States. Mr. Stevens' report and resolutions to sustain the action recommended was adopted.

General Wetmore addressed a few words to those present, urging all to continued and incessant action for their country; and then, in pursuance of a motion, the meeting adjourned to two o'clock P. M. to hear the resolutions and address recommended by the committee.

This being an adjourned meeting merely to hear the report of a committee, the attendance was exceedingly slim, not more than ten or a dozen members being present.

At two o'clock the Chamber again met, and, on motion, D. D. Field, Esq., read the resolutions and address which had been prepared in accordance with the resolutions of the committee of thirteen. The resolutions and address, the tone of which was strongly in support of the government, the vigorous prosecution of the war, and denunciatory of the threatened European intervention, were adopted by the meeting as being admirably adapted to the present condition of affairs.

A committee of eleven, to attend to the details of the intended public meeting, was, on motion, appointed, and Tuesday next fixed on as the time for holding it, the selection of the place of meeting being left to the discretion of the Committee of Arrangements.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the sub-committee that prepared the resolutions and address, which we hope to have an opportunity of laying before the public prior to the meeting of next Tuesday.

A call for the meeting was drawn up, to which the names of all present were appended, and ordered to be published.

At about half past three o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular weekly meeting at one o'clock yesterday, Alderman Henry in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved,

Alderman DAYTON offered a preamble and resolution, to the effect that the Common Council of this city give a pledge of the corporate charter and people of the city of New York to pay every soldier who has enlisted or shall enlist in the national army to make up the complement of the call issued by the President of the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars if the soldier be a married man, and the sum of fifty dollars if he be a single man, or have no family depending on him; and that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to report at next meeting an ordinance providing for the raising of a loan for such purpose.

Alderman FARLEY moved to lay the matter on the table.

Alderman DAYTON trusted that the resolution would pass. He understood the gentleman from the First (Alderman Smith) to say that the Boards had already a resolution before them which he thought would meet the matter in question. He was not aware of any such resolution, and he desired that the document he had offered should be a distinct and emphatic expression of the Common Council, which should encourage enlistment of men to put down the present revolt. He believed the city of New York might better spend its hundreds of millions if they pleased, and bring this contest to an early conclusion, than to let the war be protracted as it has been. It was a matter of fact that at the present time agricultural and mechanical laborers were able to obtain abundant employment, and they could not bring a man from his workshop or from his field without an equivalent. Let them but tender to men an equivalent and they would flock to the standard of their country, and before the year would expire the infamous attempt that was being made to destroy the constitution of our country and the liberties of our people would be frustrated.

Alderman WALSH advocated the laying of the preamble and resolution on the table, on the ground that it was in the hands of a committee already.

After a protracted discussion the matter was laid on the table.

Alderman SMITH offered a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to communicate with Governor Morgan in reference to the best means of encouraging enlistments. Carried.

Alderman DAYTON offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the death of ex-Surrogate Edward C. West, offering condolence to his bereft family, and asking the members of the Board to attend the funeral, with badges of mourning. Passed.

Alderman JEREMIAH offered a resolution, to the effect that the Board request the Adjutant General to furnish them with the names of all discharged soldiers from this city, in order to avoid imposition in dispensing relief, which passed.

Alderman MITCHELL, Chairman of the Committee on Repairing and Decorating the Chamber of the Board, presented a report in favor of paying the party who had done the work his bill of $2,000.

Alderman DAYTON opposed the payment of the bill, on the ground that the work was not legally done, inasmuch as it had only passed the Board of Aldermen and had not been brought before the Board of Councilmen.

After a short discussion the report was laid over.

A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the Board recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to place the hospital of Mount St. Vincent in charge of the State authorities, said hospital to be under the management of the Sisters of Charity.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

Recruiting for the Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1862.

There are many persons in this city who are competent to hold positions as officers, and could raise companies with but little trouble, but for one thing. They have families to support, and, not receiving any money until they have their complement of men recruited, it would leave them in a very destitute condition. Could there not be a fund got up allowing each person who has the proper authority to raise companies a fair allowance weekly for his support? I am satisfied that it would be the means of helping recruiting to a great extent. Hoping that you will bring this before the public, I remain, A SOLDIER.

Arrests for Treason.

[From the Boston Traveller, July 9.]

Yesterday afternoon Charles P. Gordon, head of the firm of Gordon & Co., silversmiths, No. 160 Washington street; Curtis S. Gordon, Frederick S. Gordon, John H. Gordon and Geo. B. Gordon, his sons, were arrested by deputies of the United States Marshal, charged with being secessionists.

It is alleged that they have avowed the strongest feeling in favor of the Southern confederacy; exulted over the reverse suffered by McClellan; expressed a preference to live under the Southern rule, and contempt of our government.

Brooklyn City News.

PRIZE PROPERTY SOLD.—Simeon Draper, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, sold the cargo of four prize vessels at the Union Stores and Wheeler's Atlantic Dock yesterday. The cargo of the schooner J. G. McNiel consisted of 175 bags of coffee and 32 bales of tobacco; the coffee was knocked down at 19¼c. a 20c. per pound, and the 32 bales of leaf tobacco were sold at 18c. per pound. The cargo of the schooner Zavalla consisted of 247 bales of leaf tobacco, which was sold at from 16c. to 20c. per pound. The cargo of the sloop Pioneer, consisting of 155 small bales of leaf tobacco, sold at 16½c. per pound. The cargo of the schooner Venus consisted of 420 pigs of lead, 80 pigs of copper, 21 boxes of tin plate, &c. The lead sold at 5¾c. a 6¼c. per pound. The copper was sold at 19½c. per pound, and the tin was sold in two lots for $105 50. One bag of coffee was knocked down at $22; 95 half bales of cotton, weighing about 20,000 pounds, were sold at 39c. per pound; 52 bags of wool were sold at 10½c. per pound; 6 bags of damaged cotton sold at 24c. per pound.

The New Massachusetts Five Per Cent Scrip.

BOSTON, July 10, 1862.

The new Massachusetts five per cent scrip, for the loan of $220,000, was all taken at one and a half per cent premium. The total amount of bids was nearly three millions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 10—6 P. M.

The excitement in the gold and exchange markets continues unabated. Gold opened this morning at 117¼, fell to 116, 115⅞, 115, and then began to rally. Between the boards it rose to 115½; at the second board it sold at 116, and closed that bid. Bills on London opened at 129½, were then sold at 129, 128⅝, 128, and in the afternoon at 128¾. The advance in gold and bills has led to remarkable activity in merchandise. People are shipping to Europe everything which can be bought. Articles which have been stagnant for months—such as copper and other articles which are seldom exported—are being shipped in large quantities. Every one who owes anything to Europe is sending produce to pay the debt; others are shipping on speculation, relying on the premium on their exchange for their profit. Though we are receiving no cotton from the South, our export movement will probably be unprecedented in magnitude so long as exchange continues at its present figure. On the other hand, the advance in bills will nearly annihilate our import trade. Goods ordered sixty days ago, and not paid for at the time, must sell for 17 per cent more than they were worth when they were ordered in order to reimburse the importer. Goods sent here on commission by European manufacturers will net a very heavy loss. The premium on gold is, in fact, just so much additional customs duty levied on foreign goods; and, as the duties were nearly prohibitory before, this will render them absolutely so. Fortunately, with the exception of tea, coffee, hides, drugs and one or two other articles, everything consumed here can also be produced in the country; and, on the other hand, the supply of food and other produce which can be sent abroad in case of necessity, and sold on American account, is almost unlimited. Breadstuffs, though they have advanced considerably within a few days, are still 10 to 20 per cent lower than they were a year ago. People who are afraid of the depreciation of the currency cannot do better than send grain or flour to England, returns to be made in gold.

Money continues fairly active at 5 a 6 per cent. Many capitalists are distrustful of the future, and decline to part with their funds. Certificates of indebtedness are worth 99½ a ¼; green backs, 7½ a 8.

The stock market was active to-day; but prices as a general rule were rather lower. Pacific Mail, which advanced 3½ per cent, was an exception to the rule, and so was Cleveland and Pittsburg, which rose one per cent. Central opened at 93¼, fell off to 92, then rallied to 92⅞, and finally closed at about 92¾. Erie fluctuated between 35¾ and 36½. At the first board Erie preferred declined ½, Hudson River ½, Harlem 1, Michigan Central 1, guaranteed 1, Illinois Central 1, Galena ¾, Toledo ¾, Rock Island ⅞. State stocks were generally steady, with the exception of Missouris, which declined ½ per cent. Bonds continue in active demand; the issues of the Northwestern, which are the lowest of the safe bonds on the list, appear to be again rising in favor. Between the boards the market was not active, but better prices were offered for stocks. At the second board there was no material change. The market closed steady, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 102 a 102½; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 102 a 102½; United States 5's, 1874, 90 a 91; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 104⅜ a 104½; Tennessee 6's, 53 a 54; Virginia 6's, 53½ a —; Missouri 6's, 48¾ a 49; American gold, 115¾ a 116; Pacific Mail, 109½ a 109¾; New York Central, 92⅝ a 92⅞; Erie, 35¾ a 36; do. preferred, 63⅜ a 63⅝; Hudson River, 45 a 47; Harlem, 16¼ a 16½; do. preferred, 38¾ a 39¼; Reading, 57 a 58; Michigan Central, 61½ a 61¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 25¼ a 25½; do. guaranteed, 57½ a 57⅝; Panama, 130½ a 131; Illinois Central, 59 a 59¼; Galena and Chicago, 70⅜ a 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 46¼ a 46½; Chicago and Rock Island, 64⅞ a 65; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 77½ a 78½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 34 a 35; New York Central 7's of 1876, 107 a —; Erie third mortgage bonds, 98¼ a 99; Illinois Central 7's, 93½ a 95.

It is a common remark that stocks are advancing, and have been advancing of late. This is an error. Stocks have all fallen heavily within the past thirty days, as the following table shows:—

	June 16. Gold 100½ Val. in C'y.	June 16. Real Val.	July 10. Gold 116. Val. in C'y.	July 10. Real Val.	Decline.
U. S. 6 '76	103½	97	102	86	11 p.c.
N. Y. Cen	95½	89	92½	78	12 p.c.
Erie	38	35½	36	30	5½ p.c.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$706,511 00
—For customs	190,000 00
Payments	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]

The June earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern road were:—

June, 1861	$83,229
June, 1862	104,382
Increase	$21,153

The Green Bay extension is now partially ironed, and will be in working order by the fall. Mr. Ogden has just completed the arrangement with the managers of the New York Central for the propeller line which is to carry grain from Green Bay. This will undoubtedly be one of the most important shipping ports on the lake.

The Sub-Treasury in this city received to-day a special deposit of $238,000 which is not likely to be claimed in a hurry. It seems that when New Orleans fell it was discovered that the rebel government had a sum of nearly a quarter of a million to its credit in the banks of that city. This sum General Butler claimed on behalf of the United States, and by a little gentle pressure succeeded in persuading the banks to draw for it on their correspondent banks in this city. The drafts were paid this morning. The deposit was made, we believe, in the name of the "so-called Confederate government."

The directors of the Continental Insurance Company have declared a dividend of forty per cent upon the earned premiums of the past year to holders of policies, and a semi-annual dividend of six per cent to stockholders—the former to be issued September 10, and the latter payable on the 11th inst.; the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on the 15th inst.; the Equitable Life Assurance Society, a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.; the Brevoort Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of five per cent, payable on demand; the Relief Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand; the trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, a dividend of five per cent on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent on all larger sums; the Bowery Savings Bank, its usual interest dividend at the rate of five per cent on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of four per cent on larger sums; the Bank of the State of Missouri, a dividend of three per cent, payable on the 21st inst.; the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, three per cent, payable on the 15th; the Mechanics', three and a half, payable on demand; the Southern, two and a half, payable on demand; the Exchange, of five, payable on demand—all of the same city; the New Haven City Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

As there seems to be a disposition just at present, on the part of individuals, to provide against the scarcity of small change by the issue of small circulating notes, it may be well to quote from the laws of this State, making such an act an offence, and inflicting a penalty therefor. On page 135, Revised Statutes, fourth edition, volume 2, will be found the following sections:—

Sec. 6. No person, association of persons, or body corporate, except such bodies corporate as are expressly authorized by law, shall keep any office for the purpose of issuing any evidences of debt to be loaned or put in circulation as money; nor shall they issue any bills or promissory notes, or other evidences of debt as private bankers, for the purpose of loaning them or putting them in circulation as money, unless thereto specially authorized by law.

Sec. 7. Every person, and every corporation, and every member of a corporation, who shall contravene either of the provisions in the last section, or directly or indirectly assent to such violation, shall forfeit $1,000.

Section 11, on page 139 of the same volume, forbids any person to pay, give or receive in payment any bank notes issued by any banking company in this State of a less denomination than one dollar; and section 12 provides that the penalty for the violation of this provision shall be the forfeiture of the nominal amount of the note so received or paid.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $22,667,409 20, and the balances $1,251,821 76.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous ones, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:—

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, July 5	$148,645,718	127,496,324	31,790,519	9,370,815
Boston, July 7	64,588,268	26,868,862	7,931,037	6,843,828
Phila., July 7	33,206,661	24,367,772	6,545,037	4,749,230
Total	$246,440,647	178,733,178	46,266,593	20,963,863
Last week	241,806,978	178,508,885	44,207,552	19,471,470
Last year	196,237,516	174,600,533	56,460,490	17,120,338

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, July 10, 1862.

$18000	U S 6's, '81, reg	102	20 shs	Park Bank	108½
500	U S 6s 81 Orw 1½ y	100	30	do	109
5000	U S 5's, '74, cou	90	20	Mechanics' Bank	102
2000	U S 6's, '68, reg	100½	150	Pac Mail SS Co	107
3000	U S 6's, '81, cou	102¼	250	do s10	107
7000	do	102	50	do s10	107½
8000	Tr 7 3-10 p c n.	104½	100	do	107½
2000	Kentucky 6's	95	50	do s10	107½
5000	Ill cou bds, '70	100	185	do	107½
1000	Ill cou bds, '79	102½	8	do	108
5000	Tenn 6's, '90	53½	50	do s15	107½
12000	do	54	100	do b30	108
10000	do b30	54½	50	N Y Cen RR ..s30	93
1000	Ill war loan	98½	150	do	93½
8000	Virginia 6's	53	50	do b10	93½
4000	N Carolina 6's	70	100	do	93½
4000	Missouri 6's	49¼	100	do s10	93
2000	do	49	450	do	93
5000	do b30	49½	50	do s90	92½
2000	do	48½	20	Bank Commerce	95
10000	do	48½	50	Erie RR	36½
1000	Mo 6's, itoH&StJ	61½	300	do	36¼
5000	do b30	61½	20	do	36
4500	California 7's	92	50	do s60	36
2500	do	92½	100	Erie RR pref'd	63½
500	N Y Cen 6's	101	50	do	63⅝
5000	Erie RR 3mb '83	98	200	Hudson River	46½
16000	Erie RR 4 m b	90½	25	do	46½
1000	B, N Y & E 1 mb	88	150	do	46
7000	M C 8p c 1m s f cb	107½	300	Harlem RR	16½
4000	do	107	100	do	16½
1000	C, B & Q RR 8 p cb	106	100	Reading RR	58
11000	Mich S 2d m	83½	50	Mich Cen RR	62
3500	Ill Cen RR bs	93½	100	do	61½
5000	T H & Alt 2d m	82½	50	do b10	61½
2000	Chi & N W a f b	66	300	do	61½
5000	Chi & N W 1 m	64	25	M S & N I g d s. b30	58½
10000	Chi & N W ass't b	59	150	do	57½
5000	Chi & N W 2 m	32	15	Panama RR	132
5000	do b30	32½	100	Ill Cen RR scp. b30	60

Specie Quotations.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Canadian	4 95 a 6 15
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 05 a 5 70
Extra do	5 75 a 6 50
Good to choice family do	6 75 a 7 25
Rye flour	2 75 a 4 00
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 80 a 3 00

—Canadian flour was less active and buoyant while the sales embraced about 12,000 bbls. at the above quotations. Southern flour was easier, with sales of 1,100 bbls. at the above figures. Rye flour was steady, with sales of 200 bbls. at quotations. Corn meal was in moderate demand, and prices were unchanged, while the sales included 300 bbls. Jersey and Brandywine. Wheat was firm at the opening, but, owing to the advance in freights, closed in favor of purchasers. The sales footed up about 125,000 bushels, at $1 05 a $1 14 for Canada Club, $1 29 a $1 30 for common to good white Michigan, $1 26 a $1 30 for prime amber Michigan and $1 29 a $1 30 for common do., $1 22 a $1 25 for red Western, $1 07 a $1 11 for Milwaukee club and Chicago Spring. Corn was also affected by higher freights, and closed dull, with sales of 60,000 bushels at 45c. for heated, 50c. a 52c. for eastern shipment and at 53½c. a 54c. for Western mixed. Rye was in better request, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 70c. a 71c. for State and at 69c. for Western. Barley and barley malt were quiet and nominal. Oats were firmer, with sales of Canadian and Western at 43½c. a 44c. and State at 45½c.

COFFEE was active and firm, with sales of 10,000 bags of Rio at 20½c. a 22c., and 4,000 do. were reported, which we could not fully trace, at p. t.

COTTON.—The market was firmer, while the sales embraced 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 41½c. a 42c. for middling uplands.

FREIGHTS were higher and active. To Liverpool about 110,000 bushels of wheat were engaged in bulk and ship's bags at 13½d. a 14d.—chiefly at the latter figure; 12,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 9d. a 4s., and 60 tons lard at 40s. To London 17,000 bushels wheat at 14d., in bulk, and 1,700 bbls. flour at 4s. a 4s. 3d. To Bristol 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 9d. A vessel to Cork and orders at 9s. 9d. per quarter; and another, for the same voyage, was loaded with wheat at 11d. Rates for Havre were more steady.

HAY was in moderate demand, with sales at 50c. for shipment, and 55c. a 60c. for city use.

NAVAL STORES were scarcer and higher, with small sales spirits turpentine at $1 60 a $1 65. Rosin was quiet and nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was unchanged, while a rather better demand prevailed. The sales embraced 750 bbls. at $10 37½ a $10 50 for mess, and at $8 37½ a $8 50 for prime. Beef was unchanged. Cut meats more heavy. Sales of 110 packages were made at 4½c. a 5c. for hams, and at 3½c. a 3¾c. for shoulders. Lard was active and firmer. Sales of 350 packages were made at 7⅝c. a 8⅛c. Butter was steady at 14c. a 16c. for State, and in choice lots at 17c.; Ohio was at 13c. a 14c. State cheese was at 7c. a 8½c., the latter figure for choice; Ohio was in light supply and nominal.

RICE.—A small lot (25 casks) of Carolina sold at 7½c.

SPICES.—Sales of 1,000 mats of cassia were made at 35c.; 1,500 bags of pepper at p. t., and 200 bags pimento at 18c.

SUGARS.—The market was again active and firmer, with sales of 2,252 hhds., chiefly Cubas, at 8c. a 9¼c. for fair to good refining lots, while grocery grades were at 9½c. a 9¾c.

TALLOW.—Tallow was active and firm, with sales of 56,000 lbs. at 9½c. a 9¾c. for Eastern, and at 9⅝c. for prime city rendered.

WHISKEY.—The demand was good and prices higher, with sales of 500 bbls. State and Western at 30c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

JET JEWELRY—AN IMMENSE STOCK. THE largest in the city, the latest styles at one-fourth the regular price, consisting of Pins, Bracelets, Chatelaines, Ear Rings, Necklaces, &c., at the original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

RESTAURANTS.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS—BY AARON A. LEVY, the best Turtle Soupmaker in New York, at

EXPRESSES.

THE TRADES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

PERSONAL.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTELS.

THE REBELLION.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

PERMANENT ADVERTISEMENTS TAKEN AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

DAILY EDITION—Every Day Publication, Two Cents per Copy, Seven Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY EDITION—Every Tuesday, Four Cents per Copy, Four Dollars per Annum.

EUROPEAN EDITION—Every Wednesday, Four Cents per Copy, Four Dollars per Annum, including postage.

CALIFORNIA EDITION—Every Monday, Four Cents per Copy, Four Dollars per Annum, including postage.

Volume XXVII. No. 192

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Fra Diavolo—Fra Diavolo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Ivy Leaf—Ivy Leaf—Ivy Leaf.

BOWERY THEATRE—Lucretia Borgia—Lucretia Borgia.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Rosedale—Rosedale.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Day and Night Entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THE BELLEVUE—Entertainments.

BUCHANAN'S VARIETIES, THE MELODY HALL—Entertainments.

BUCHANAN'S CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway—Entertainments.

BUCHANAN'S CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway—Entertainments.

CHARLES WHITE'S, 539 Broadway—Entertainments.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Our correspondence from Harrison's Landing contains an interesting account of the arrival and departure of the troops of the Potomac at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday night. The scene was one of great confusion, as will be expected, and the appearance of the Chief Magistrate lends the general young soldiers, Mcclellan, was not the less fortunate appearance all along the lines. The Secretary from the army seemed to be in good spirits, improving in strength and efficiency. He recommends to have other plans for accounts, that he intended and wounded in the recent battles of Richmond to stay with the soldiers of a large number of men.

The scientific which we give to-day from the Richmond papers is of a very different character from Chickahominy show that, however accounts the other journals has been in dwelling and exaggerating instances in their stories of battles fought, and of the losses on both sides, yet the truth is the loss on that side was much less than ours. The report, then by their own showing, and with all the disposition to represent their losses as small as possible, that when they claim our success was attended with a disaster less than to their army.

We are enabled to give a list of our captured officers since a short time after the commencement of the battles.

The loss in general of Victorious will undoubtedly not be so great as received from Hospital, on Wednesday. Our reports from Richmond show that there shifting the city. The setting of the camp by regiment, which is destined to make Tuesday be which, as we have stated, is a very unfavorable supply. The report that Commodore Farragut has been severely wounded is positively contained in it but that he had a private escape.

Despatches from Washington dated the 9th inst. report that the conquest of the North Carolina sounds, capture of Newbern and of all the forts in those sounds, and of Washington, by a portion of our forces, under the command of Gen. Burnside, also successively pushed on the Neuse and Tar rivers, and that Newbern, Tarboro and Washington, are now in our hands. Gen. Burnside, who is a native of Indiana, and a graduate of West Point, is a brave and skillful officer, and his successes will be a great gain to the cause of the Government and the prosecution of the war. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and is now at Hampton, where he will be joined by the President and Secretary of War, who are now on their way to Fortress Monroe

emancipation as an impending fact. Gen. Butler—June 15, 1862—gives further details of the above case, and asks for instructions.

The Secretary of War—July 3, 1862—writes to General Butler:—"He (the President) is of opinion that, under the law of Congress, they cannot be sent back to their masters; that, in common humanity, they must not be permitted to suffer for want of food, shelter or other necessaries of life; that, to this end, they should be provided for by the quartermaster and commissary departments, and that those who are capable of labor should be set to work and paid reasonable wages. The President, in directing this, does not assume to settle any general rule at present with regard to the States."

THE TARIFF BILL.

[illegible]

how many in the Mountain Department. Some suppose the President will not deem it advisable to answer this inquiry; and, indeed, there may not be time to answer it during the session.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, is evidently one of those Senators to whom Gen. Wright referred as inimical to the President, for he moved to-day that the President be directed to employ niggers. Garrett Davis said that he could establish the fact that Secretary Stanton and some of his associates in the War Department had been in the habit of disparaging Gen. McClellan. Senator Wilson said that he thought that the Senator from Kentucky might be mistaken. Mr. Stanton, in his anxiety to infuse life and spirit into the service, might sometimes have been quick and impetuous.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF GENERAL POPE'S STAFF.

[illegible]

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1862.

[illegible]

... on any speech that had been made on the subject, but simply on the resolution, calling for the facts, which ought to go to the people.

Mr. Crisfield, (rep.) of Va., thought that such a resolution should not have been introduced; but now that the issue was made the resolution ought to be passed, that the facts might come forth.

Mr. Henderson, (Union) of Mo., thought that this resolution was going to have the effect to make two parties in the country in regard to the operations of the General in the field. It is idle to talk, as the newspapers have done, that the rebels will not fight, for they will meet us at every point. But if reinforcements are promptly sent General McClellan the rebel capital can be taken in a month. Cease, then, these mischievous resolutions, which only tend to excite party feeling. If any general is incompetent, let the President remove him at once; but he (Mr. Henderson) had seen no incompetency in front of Richmond. We are always apt to underrate the force of the rebels. We must have more energy and a larger force or we shall have put down ...

[illegible]

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1862.

[illegible]

... ernment of the Navy," and the House resolution of thanks to Commodore Foote.

MARITIME RIGHTS, ETC.

Much miscellaneous business of no special importance was transacted.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions in relation to maritime rights. On his own motion their consideration was postponed till the first Monday of December.

The House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8—P. M.

A flag of truce was sent up York river yesterday, and returned this afternoon. At Cumberland they found 105 of our wounded soldiers held as prisoners by the rebels. The latter readily consented to give them up. Arrangements were at once made to convey them to the landing, where the steamer John Tucker lay. When they had been conveyed about one mile, a rebel cavalry corps came up and compelled them all to return to the Hospital, and Dr. Bradley, of the Hygeia Hospital, was taken prisoner but subsequently released. The wounded soldiers were all left at the Cumberland Hospital, where they found them, in the hands of the rebels.

The joy of the poor wounded soldiers at their anticipated release was very great; but when they were informed that they must return to the hospital again, and be left there as prisoners, their grief was indescribable, especially among those who were sick. The scene was heart-rending.

The following is a list of their names, Daniel Wernal, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in charge:—

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK.

F. Hoofer, Co. G; George Pierce, Co. K.

FORTIETH NEW YORK.

William E. Knapp, Co. H; Sergeant J. G. Hoyt, Co. E; Abner Guild, Co. B; Lawrence Cassidy, Co. C; Jas. Brinnagan, Co. D; Simon Freeman, Co. C; Alex. Hart, band, Co. H.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURG.

THE BOMBARDMENT STILL GOING ON.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE CANAL, &c., &c., &c.

VICKSBURG, July 7, 1862.

The mortars from above and below continue to shell the city of Vicksburg.

The rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on carriages, which they transfer from point to point as the previous position is made untenable by the fire of our guns.

General Williams has planted a field battery on the point opposite the city, which causes considerable annoyance to the rebel gunners.

The work upon the canal which is to make an inland village of Vicksburg progresses, and large additions have been made to the number of contrabands employed.

Narrow Escape of Com. Farragut.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1862.

The special correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from on board the Hartford, says that Com. Farragut had a narrow escape while passing the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, but makes no mention of his having been wounded.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES MORTAR FLOTILLA, OFF VICKSBURG, Miss., July 1, 1862.

The Fleet Got Ready for Action—The Trials of the Upward Trip—Capt. Porter's Squadron—The Flag Officer Passes the Batteries, &c., &c.

The word has just been passed that a mail would be forwarded North, via Memphis, and I have forty minutes in which to write the affairs of our flotilla as they now stand. You have doubtless heard of our engagement on the morning of June 28, but not the fullest particulars.

[illegible]

... minor injuries. About half-past six A. M., when the Flag Officer had passed beyond the enemy's reach, the signal was given to "discontinue action," and we dropped a short distance down the river. On the 29th the mortars did some firing, but were not answered. Yesterday the same thing was enacted.

To-day all has been quiet, and we await only the signal for a new attack. The weather here is intensely hot, and provisions of a fresh kind very scarce.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Detachment of Union Cavalry Cut to Pieces—Assassination of the Wounded—The Rebels En Route for Bowling Green, &c., &c.

NASHVILLE, July 10, 1862.

Four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces at daybreak this morning, at Tompkinsville, on the State line, by Stearns' cavalry, fifteen hundred strong.

Colonel Williams and Majors Jordan and Brown are reported among the killed. The wounded men were assassinated.

Stearns is reported en route for Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridges. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Later accounts state that it is not certain that Colonel Williams was among the killed.

Bushwhacker Outrages in Missouri.

QUINCY, ILL., July 10, 1862.

Six bushwhackers visited the residence of a Union man named Pratt, in Lewis county, Mo., on Tuesday last, and robbed his house and murdered him. A band (eighty in number) visited Monticello, near Canton, in ...

[illegible]

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Brilliant Achievements Near Richmond—The Six Days' Battles—Map of the New Field of Operations—The Bombardment of Vicksburg—News from Europe, &c., &c.

The mail steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and will contain full and graphic accounts, from our special correspondents, of the recent Six Days' Battles on the Peninsula, accompanied with diagrams of the Battle Fields, and a map showing the new Field of Operations. The latest news from the different Divisions of the Union Army in the South and Southwest; late and interesting news from Europe, and a variety of other useful reading.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 271—July 10, 1862.

63, 65, 12, 60, 58, 57, 37, 4, 61, 49, 16, 7, 10.

DELAWARE, CLASS 272—July 10, 1862.

15, 47, 65, 11, 70, 5, 48, 25, 72, 53, 29, 71.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 323—July 10, 1862.

66, 79, 18, 46, 8, 77, 73, 58, 75, 60, 9, 14, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 324—July 10, 1862.

53, 19, 6, 70, 15, 31, 41, 61, 67, 21, 27, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Commodore Nutt, the Connecticut ...

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

ALL WANTING COUNTRY BOARD, OR IN THIS CITY or Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Bull's Ferry, or elsewhere, are invited to call ... places from $1 50 to $10 per week, ... the most fastidious at once.
A. C. JONES & CO., 335 Broadway.

BOARD AT GLENWOOD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are but three boarders; ... For particulars apply to L. M. CLARK, Glenwood or Yonkers.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, ... by addressing H. D. D., ... Ladies preferred.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with Board at a desirable residence on the Hudson. ... Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—SEVERAL ROOMS are now vacant ... Henry J. Raymond, editor Times.

BOARD IN YONKERS WANTED—BY A SINGLE gentleman, by a private family; ... Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD ... in the village of Yonkers. ... New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MOUNT VERNON, WEST-chester county, N. Y. ... New York.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

REMOVALS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

THE MILITARY.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. CONSTABLE & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, Friday morning, Cheap Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, Cambrics and Linen Cambrics.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD, by Order of Messrs. Ward, Hunt & Co., Assignees, the Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, Cambrics, Linen Cambrics, Cotton Flannels, Linen Damasks, Linen Sheetings, Linen Towels, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Napkins, Linen Bosoms, Linen Cuffs, Linen Collars, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Shirts, Linen Drawers, Linen Sheets, Linen Pillow Cases, Linen Bed Ticks, Linen Crash, Linen Dusters, Linen Sacks, Linen Coats, Linen Pantaloons, Linen Vests, Linen Dress Goods, Linen Cambric Dress Goods, Linen Cambric Dressing Gowns, Linen Cambric Dressing Sacks, Linen Cambric Dressing Jackets, Linen Cambric Dressing Pantaloons, Linen Cambric Dressing Vests, Linen Cambric Dressing Caps, Linen Cambric Dressing Ties, Linen Cambric Dressing Bosoms, Linen Cambric Dressing Cuffs, Linen Cambric Dressing Collars, Linen Cambric Dressing Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Dressing Sheets, Linen Cambric Dressing Pillow Cases, Linen Cambric Dressing Bed Ticks, Linen Cambric Dressing Crash, Linen Cambric Dressing Dusters, Linen Cambric Dressing Sacks, Linen Cambric Dressing Coats

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The City of New York Off Cape Race with Two Days Later Advices.

The Mails of the Hibernian, Kangaroo and Europa at New York.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Question in the French Legislature.

Speeches of M. Jules Favre and M. Billault.

The English Aristocrats on "Intervention" in America.

Their Fears for Canada and of the United States,

&c., &c., &c.

The screw steamer Kangaroo, Capt. Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at five P. M. on the 25th and from Queenstown on the 26th ultimo, arrived at this port at eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by her own report off Cape Race, which has been already published in the HERALD, and later telegraphic advices have been received by the Europa, Great Eastern and City of New York.

The steamship Europa, from Halifax, arrived at Boston at a quarter to eight o'clock yesterday morning. The newspaper bag for the press was despatched to New York by the morning train, which was due about five o'clock last evening. The mails were forwarded by the two o'clock train, and reached New York at about ten o'clock last night.

The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool 2d, via Queenstown 3d inst., was boarded off Cape Race at ten A. M. yesterday, July 10.

Her news is two days later, but the political intelligence is unimportant.

The City of New York left Queenstown late on Thursday evening, with a full mail and four hundred and seventy passengers. There was no steamer from Southampton, either by Bremen or Hamburg line. The City of New York experienced fine breezes and beautiful weather.

Our European files by the Hibernian reached this city from Quebec yesterday morning.

The London Herald of the 23d of June says:—

The result of the silk sales is thus noticed by Messrs. Durant & Co.:—The periodical sales commenced yesterday (21st of June), and are concluded. The quantity offered was about 1,500 bales Bengal silk and 8,000 bales China, with about 860 bales Japan and 200 bales Canton silk. As might have been feared from the quiet state of the market, the whole was allowed to pass quietly without any biddings, except the damaged bales, of which, however, there was more than the usual quantity; but even for these there was less than the usual competition. The only feature of the week has been the sale of several small parcels of Canton silk, a class which has been for a long time almost entirely neglected.

[illegible]

Our Paris Correspondence.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

[illegible]

The Coming Absorption of Canada by the United States—Our Canals as Highways for the West.

[illegible]

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

[illegible]

French General in Command.

[illegible]

The Difficulty of Landing at Vera Cruz.

[illegible]

The Very Latest by the City of New York.

[illegible]

Commercial Intelligence.

[illegible]

Beauregard's Boasts Upset.

[illegible]

Markets.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, July 10, 1862.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Whalemen.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

American Ports.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]